THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w3sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.
Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, "
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. "
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.
THE 28TH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 7th January, 1855. Tuition $25,00 in advance. For particulars, address the Principal, for Circulars.
J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1854. 7—4ws&w.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also reg sters of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.
Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.
Raleigh, October 28, 1854. 96—3m.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

HILLSBOROUH ACADEMY.—THE NEXT session of this School will begin on Tuesday the 16th day of January, 1855. Boys will be prepared for admission into the Freshman class in College.
Tuition as heretofore:
English Department, $16 00
Classical " 21 00
H. NORWOOD, Principal.
December 18th, 1854. 1053—3w.

Semi-Weekly Standard.
VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855. No. 19.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All I want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 28, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the most prompt AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that its an unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
☞ Call at LOUDER'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Estsblishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE. WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams; Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Boulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. B. Williams, }
John Primrose, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present, great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinton Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	F. C. Hill,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
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William D. Haywood, *Vice President*.
James F. Jordan, *Secretary*,
William H. Jones, *Treasurer*,
H. W. Husted, *Attorney*,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } *Medical*
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Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Consultation.*
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W. W. Holden, } *Executive Committee.*
Charles B. Root, }
J. Hersman, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUDER'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 93—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The Mills run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

1500 Acres of Roanoke Lands; and a Likely Negroes for Sale.
THE SUBSCRI

SPEECH OF HON. ASA BIGGS,
OF MARTIN.

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina on the 19th of January, 1855, on the subject of internal improvements.

MR. SPEAKER: A few days ago I was very unexpectedly called up in a debate upon the Western Railroad bill. I was embarrassed, as I avowed, by the circumstances then surrounding me. I thought I saw a disposition manifested to produce a collision, if not unpleasant feeling between me and some of my Democratic friends, with a view of relieving others from a responsibility, which they desired to avoid. I then avowed a determination not to vote for the bill as it was then presented to me, and I sought not to have the appearance of favoring a measure, to be called liberal, with a secret purpose of destroying that measure upon its final reading. Heretofore then I was a member of the Legislature, the test vote was generally had upon the second reading of a bill, but at this Assembly, it seems the practice is to assist each other to pass bills through the second reading, with an understanding that thereby you are not committed to vote for their final passage. I do not admire this kind of legislation, and therefore prefer to pursue what I consider the frank and candid course—if I cannot approve, to disapprove.

I sensibly feel the responsibility of my position. By the kind partiality of my Democratic friends I have been elevated to one of the highest positions in this country, and I should do great injustice to my feelings were I to suffer an appropriate occasion to pass, and not express my profound gratitude and thanks for the high confidence reposed in me. There is every generous consideration therefore, that ought to influence the action of a grateful heart, to induce me to avoid even a conflict of judgment with those who have done me much high honor. It would therefore, have been very desirable to me, to have retired from the responsibilities of my present position.—I had however accepted a commission to revise the Statutes The work of the commission was to pass through this General Assembly. It was a work requiring close application and accuracy. The professional reputation of my colleague and myself, and more than all the best interests of the State were involved, to secure if possible an improved revisal of our statute law; and the duty therefore to remain in the General Assembly was imperative. I foresaw, and have not been disappointed in my expectations, that it might suit the fancy of some, to endeavor upon State policy to array democrat against democrat, and particularly if I could be weakened in the confidence or affection of any of my Democratic friends, my influence would be partially destroyed and to that extent the Democratic party weakened. I knew, as all know, that there was a difference of opinion among Democrats upon questions of State policy, particularly in regard to Internal Improvements, not so much *now* as to their propriety, as there was concerning the extent to which it was prudent *now* to go, and as to the different propositions of improvement that were to be discussed. I had consequently anticipated that I might with propriety refrain from any discussion on those subjects, and under the responsibility and duty I owed my constituents, give a silent vote according to their wishes and best interests. But I was not permitted to adopt that course, and lest what I said the other day may be misunderstood, and to avoid all misrepresentation, I beg the indulgence of the Senate to state the general conclusions to which I have arrived on the subject, although it may not be strictly in order in the debate upon this particular bill. My remarks shall be as brief as practicable, and will not, I trust, be considered an argument. They will partake too much of a personal character, I admit, but I hope I may be excused from the nature of the case.

My position on the subject of internal improvements, I know, with some is greatly misunderstood. My opposition to certain schemes, which I could name, and particularly to some that have proved injurious to the State, has identified me in the minds of some with these who oppose *all* internal improvements. There never was a greater mistake. It will not be denied by the most enthusiastic friend of internal improvements that we have been very unfortunate in North Carolina in projecting and perfecting a *system* best adapted to our condition. As far back as 1840, when I first entered the legislative halls, I then expressed the opinion that the State ought not *originally* to have been interested in any Railroad improvement but one commencing at Beaufort and running through the centre of the State to the mountains, and that might have been tapped by individual enterprise. This would have been truly a North Carolina work; but a different system obtained, and it is the part of duty to conform ourselves to circumstances which we cannot control. Drains out of the State, north and south, were completed; and perhaps from the geographical position of our State, were natural and proper. I did not, however, consider it prudent, while we were to have rival competing lines to Raleigh, in building the road to the west, that we should incur a large debt to continue that completion *through the State*. It is well known, therefore, that I was opposed to the North Carolina Road as it was projected, and I thought it particularly objectionable in its location of the western terminus. But here is another instance where we are called to conform ourselves to circumstances as prudence may dictate. We have invested two millions of dollars in this enterprise. It needs at least one million more, which the State must furnish or the work is comparatively valueless. Whatever therefore my opinion may be as to its original location, or its management, I have avowed, and now avow myself ready to vote one million or, one million and a half, if necessary, to put that Road in successful operation with the best materials and in the most complete order; that the company may not be embarrassed with debt, and may have a fair trial of its capacity for developing our resources, and benefitting the State. Crooked as it is it passes through a growing, enterprising and intelligent portion of the State. This is certainly one million more than was expected when the road was projected; but it is useless to discuss *now* the reasons for this deficit, and who is responsible for it, nor will I insist upon my opinion as to the best course to adopt in voting this additional appropriation. This determination of mine was well known to my constituents. I went farther, or I now go further, in expressing my wish and desire that the North Carolina Road should be extended East and West. Before my constituents I expressed the opinion that the eastern extension should first be made, by which we should have an outlet at Beaufort, if we wished to lay the foundation of a great commercial town in North Carolina at a point where we had the best harbor and best water; and *then* we could extend west. I confess that since I reached this place, and have seen the recent reports which show a depth of water at Beaufort from 2 to 2½ feet less than I supposed, my opinion as to the best course now to be adopted has undergone some modification. We have now, as outlets to the North Carolina Road, the enterprising town of Wilmington, and we have the Virginia markets, *via* the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The depth of water at Wilmington I am informed is increasing, and if I am not in great error, upon a comparison of the reports of engineers the depth of water at Beaufort is diminishing. Then what does prudence dictate?

The subject of State improvements, finance, and State policy generally, does not necessarily enter into the party politics of the country. It is idle to suppose that we can now make it in *North Carolina* an issue in party politics. But all parties will agree that the untarnished honor and credit of the State is to be kept unsullied; and all will I presume agree, that onerous burdens are not to be rashly and precipitately imposed upon the people. How do we find ourselves, then at the present time? Our State debt *now* for prior liabilities in round numbers is three millions and a half of dollars—add to this one million for the North Carolina Road, and the debt is four and half millions. I suppose it is not extravagant to calculate there will be added to this by other appropriations half a million of dollars more. We have then a debt of five millions of dollors, the intercst of which, at six per cent, is three hundred thousand—our annual expenses may be set down at $100,000 at least, for ordinary purposes; and I suppose for the next two years it will be more than that, including the expenses of the General Assembly and for printing and circulating the Revised Statutes. We have then an annual revenue to raise of $400,000 to pay the ordinary expenses, and the interest *only* of the public debt, to say nothing of a sinking fund to pay the principal. This is more than double the revenue at present collected, and it will be remarked that the larger portion of this increase must necessarily be levied and collected from lands and polls; for the committee of finance conclude in their report that it is imprudent to increase the tax to any great extent upon money at interest and other subjects now taxed. Their proposition is to double the tax on lands and increase the tax on polls 75 per cent. Is it proper to increase the tax bill reported by the committee? On many items of taxation their estimates are conjectural—as for instance $60,000 on spirituous liquors and wines; which it seems to me is very large, and their estimate of the whole annual income is $410,684 94, including $58,434 94 as the estimated dividends expected from Railroads, Plankroads and other productive stocks.

If you propose to increase the public debt, of course you must modify and increas the tax bill reported by the committee of finance. Is it prudent or proper to do so? See the least that is proposed for the extension east and west, to say nothing of appropriations, and debts for other roads: The bill for the eastern extension proposes $800,000; the first division of the western extension $600,000. Here is an addition of $1,400,000 to your debt at once; and to pay the interest on that sum you must increase the revenue $84,000—that will add 1-5th to the proposed tax. I take it every North Carolinian is unwilling to see the State in a situation where it is even doubtful whether we shall be able promptly to meet our liabilities. The proper mode to provide for these liabilities is to impose taxes; and I will not agree to incur a debt unless I am willing to provide the means to pay at least the accruing interest. In view of this state of affairs I have heretofore suggested this plan of extension—a plan, I understand, that has been adopted by our sister State of South Carolina successfully. We shall have invested in the North Carolina Road three millions of dollars. If the hopes and calculations of the friends of the Road are but half realized, then may we not calculate that the stock will be worth at least seventy-five dollars to the share?

I understand the stock of the road running from Charlotte to South Carolina is at par. Why not then organize your companies east and west and pledge on the part of the State, as I am willing to do, one million of the stock of the Central Road for its extension east, and two millions for its extension west, and transfer the same at the earliest practicable moment after the Road gets into successful operation? This suggestion did not seem to meet with much favor, because it is said it will be too long before the stock can be realized. It should be recollected that those extensions cannot be built in *one* year or in *three* years. I do not propose, however, to argue the question. I must be permitted to express my conviction that a plan of this kind is much more prudent *now* than an increase of the tax bill to meet additional liabilities.

But if the debt is to be increased for the extensions, how shall we proceed? Justice to both ends demands that there should be some equality, and this General Assembly should not pledge the State even in prospective beyond an amount that they are unwilling to assume the responsibility to make provision, at least, for the payment of interest—for I repeat that propriety and a willingness to assume our fair share of responsibility, and not to throw it upon others, require that we should meet the question frankly, and provide the ways and means for any debt we may authorize.

The bill for the western extension proposes to build the road in divisions— 600,000 is required from the State for the first division. Then [illegible] sum only be appropriated for that object, and [illegible] amount for the eastern extension. That includes your debt $1,200,000, and makes the aggregate $6,200,000, the interest of which alone is $372,000. Then make your revenue correspond with that debt, and leave additional pledges and appropriations to future Legislatures. We will then assume our fair share and to others will be left the duty of assuming theirs.

It will be remarked that I have confined myself to the propositions for the completion and extension of the North Carolina Railroad. It may be said that most of the other projects of improvement propose merely to loan the credit of the State to corporations; but does not experience prove, if we desire to maintain the credit of the State and secure a sale of State bonds on advantageous terms, that we should be prepared, (in case of a failure of corporations, so common, to meet their liabilities) to preserve the credit of the State by a prompt payment of her endorsements?

And now what is the state of the question, notwithstanding these suggestions, on which I am called to act? A debt of four and one half millions at least—my calculation is five millions—a revenue bill to raise $300,0000 to meet the interest. First I am presented with a bill for the eastern extension proposing a capital of $1,200,000—the State to take two thirds, or $800,000. We have upon our tables a report from the Engineer who estimates the cost of that road at $1,800,000, from an actual survey. The State subscribes $800,000 now, professedly two thirds; and when the whole capital of the company is exhausted, there is a deficit of $600,000 to build the road. Is this the fair and proper way of dealing with the question? Secondly, the bill for the western extension proposes what? To organize a company to extend the Road from Salisbury *via* Asheville to *Chattanooga* in the State of Tennessee. The route is to be located by the company, commencing at Salisbury, passing by Asheville, and terminating at or near Chattanooga. The bill proposes to construct the road in divisions, the individual stockholders for each division subscribing $300,000 and the State $600,000; and the State is pledged by the bill to such subscription consecutively for the whole length of the *entire* route, thus to be located and determined on by the company. We have no estimate of an Engineer from actual survey of this proposed road, but we have one of a part of the way. The survey made by Major Gwynn is from Salisbury to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock, 186 miles, through the Swananoa Gap, (the route selected by him,) and the estimated cost is $7,382,863. This is about $39,692 per mile. I understand from Asheville to Paint Rock is about 46 miles—deduct that number of miles and calculate that distance costs per mile an average of the whole route surveyed, which I suppose will not be an extravagant calculation, and you have the estimated cost from Salisbury to Asheville $5,557,031; and when you get to Asheville how far are you from Chattanooga? I understand from 200 to 250 miles, passing through the roughest kind of a country. Say it is 200 miles, and it costs the same average, that will make $7,938,400, and the cost of the whole road $13,495,431, two thirds of which by the bill the State is pledged to subscribe and raise, which is $8,996,954. Gentlemen around me suggest that I am misinformed as to the distance. The bill proposes a road from *Salisbury* via Asheville "to some point on the Tennessee line in the direction of and near *Chattanooga* in said State." I am not personally acquainted with the route proposed, but from my examination of the map and enquiry, I had concluded the distance from Asheville to Chattanooga was 200 miles, and the distance from Asheville to Salisbury the proposed route was 140 miles, making the road as proposed by the bill at least 340 miles long. I have no disposition to exaggerate. I certainly have no desire to labor under any mistake, and will be much obliged to my friend from Jackson (Mr. Thomas) if he will correct me. You have, however, the data upon which I have made the calculation of the cost of this road upwards of 13 millions, but I am informed by western gentlemen who are acquainted with the country, that in their opinion it will cost nearer twenty millions. This is the shape of the bill, as I understand it, which I am called upon to vote for, or I shall violate the pledges I gave in a resolution passed by the last Democratic Convention of which I was a member. That resolution has already been read in the Senate, by the Senator from Rowan, (Mr. Fisher) and a reference to it was the occasion on which the Senator from Bertie (Mr. Cherry) appealed to me to redeem my pledge, as he proposed to redeem his, made in a resolution of the Whig Convention of which he was a member. I have nothing to do with the course of action of the Senator from Bertie, and do not desire him to explain to me his construction of the Whig resolution. He felt some apprehension that I was about "taking water." Let him beware that *he* don't get drowned. And now what is the Democratic Resolution?

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of this Convention be politic and proper for the Legislature to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Upon that resolution I stand now as I stood when it was proposed as part of the Democratic platform. Do gentlemen seriously insist that by that resolution any person is bound to vote for the *particular* western extension bill now on your table? Why is it not a fact that to extend the Central Railroad west there are several distinct propositions by western gentlemen as the proper route of that extension, about which estimates are made varying millions of dollars in amount? But I am not willing to avail myself of any difference of opinion as to the proper location of the eastern terminus, because it may be said I am attempting thus to evade *any* extension. The same difference of opinion, however, exists as to the western terminus. But assume that the bill proposes the best route to *Asheville*, is it prudent to make the extension to Chattanooga? "Does a just regard for the interest of the people require" it? Will "the means and resources of the State prudently allow" it?

I am sometimes, however, told that there is no danger in voting the appropriation, because the individual stock will not be taken in the mountains. Adopt this reason to guide your action, and you will inspire delusive hopes in the far west, without intending to afford relief. If it is beyond the means of the State to make a railroad there *now*, why not adopt some other mode that is practicable, if one can be devised, to afford the extreme west the means of transportation, and not excite a hope that cannot be realized? Will not this mode of conducting Internal Improvements very much retard the prosecution of prudent and practical enterprises? And if the State is involved in an enormous State debt, is there not danger that some miserable demagogue may endeavor to excite the public mind to breathe repudiation, the slightest suspicion of which I hope never to hear attached in the most remote degree to our beloved State? But in the most favorable point in which it can be viewed, will not a large debt of even ten millions of dollars prove very onerous to the people with our present means; and is there not this danger at least, that although we may not repudiate, we may neglect promptly to meet our engagements, and thereby the credit of the State suffer great detriment? At the risk of having my sincerity doubted by some, I will say that if we had a redundant Treasury, or if the people could without being greatly oppressed, bear the additional taxation required for the stupendous enterprise now proposed, there is no one in this Senate who would with more heartfelt pleasure than myself vote the necessary appropriations to remove the natural impediments our western fellow citizens encounter in the mountains, which diminish production, and too much separate our people as brethren of the same political family. Many other considerations force themselves upon me, but I desist.

And now as to the bill under consideration. It is not concealed by the Senator from Chatham, (Mr. Haughton,) that this Company has been unfortunate, or let gentlemen say, if you please, remiss in its management; but we are assured by the Senator, and he has besides his own observation and experience, which is entitled to great consideration, given us the opinions of reliable scientific men, as to the importance and practicability of this work. We have embarked in the enterprise—an enterprise to develope what is believed to be one of the richest mineral resources in the State, and by water transportation, the only mode by which we can successfully transport coal to market. To Wilmington we open the coal trade, and greatly assist in supplying large quantities of lumber, greatly needed at that place; besides the other direct and incidental advantages to be derived from the completion of the work, to which the Senator has so forcibly alluded; and if gentlemen wish to still hold me up to the Democratic resolution, (although I think with great deference it was improperly intruduced here) it is a work, in the language of that resolution, "already undertaken, and it is politic and proper for the Legislature to extend further aid" to it.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I have but few words to add. My judgement may err as to the best interests of the State, and if I differ in judgment with political friends or political opponents, I can assure them I have the utmost respect for their opinions and judgment. I may be considered a timid laggard, but if I know my own heart I sincerely desire the highest good of my native State.

I have not proposed nor do I intend to propose any amendments to embarrass, nor do I expect to discuss the details of the various bills for Internal Improvements that may be presented for my action. The friends of the several propositions may rest assured that the course I may pursue will not be dictated by any sectional or personal feeling, while I shall frankly and promptly in the exercise of my best judgment, without attempting to evade responsibility, discharge my duty to those I represent; and I hope there will not again be any necessity for me to trespass on the time of the Senate on the subject. I feel well assured that my motives of action will be properly and kindly appreciated by the Senate.

I am here now the representative of an honest, noble and confiding constituency; and in the discharge of the commission I now hold, I trust I may not prove faithless to their wishes, as some assurance to my kind Democratic friends that I will not prove faithless to their wishes and the best interests of the State, when I am called upon to reflect the will of North Carolina in the councils of the Republic.

REBELLION IN THE CAMP. The Ohio State Journal announces that "the American party has finally repudiated all newspaper organs, and the order relies on its internal power for the promulgation and support of its principles." The Journal, a reliable Whig and free-soil organ, and experimentally acquainted with the tendency and objects of the secret order in the free States, holds the following language:

"We choose to be thus particular on this subject for certain well understood local reasons. So far, in this State and in the free States generrlly, *the 'know-nothings' have co operated and worked faithfully with the anti-Nebraska and anti-slavery feeling of the people.* They have shown themselves true republicans by *casting their weight uniformly in favor of freedom.* If they are warred upon and driven off on an abstraction, the inquiry will be made why it is done. And if, on investigstion, it shall be for a reason less satisfactory than *a want of sympathy with the opponents of slavery propagandism*, the authors of the mischief will be held to a rigid and fearful accountability."

The Richmond Enquirer, commenting on the above, says:

"The Journal here reiterates and confirms what we have demonstrated by documentary evidence, that in the free States generally the know-nothings *have co-operated and worked faithfully with the anti-Nebraska and anti-slavery feeling of the people.*' And yet Virginians are, with the coolest assurance, invited to enter the dark conclaves of the secret order, and to bind themselves by secret oaths to a thorough affiliation with their worst enemies in the free States! Could there be a more monstrous attempt to impose on the public mind, and to inveigle a high-minded and sagacious people into an alliance with what threatens a violation of the most blessed principles of the constitution, and a deadly blow at southern institutions? In Virginia a secret party, with such damning associations, must fall lifeless before public indignation."

SOLDIERS OF THE REPUBLIC.—Alluding to the soldiers of the republic, in his lecture at Charleston, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, said: They required from him no eulogy. Their praise was everywhere. Who sailed up the Hudson, and failed to note the stone inscribed with the name of Kosciusko? Overshadowing the white breakers of the Atlantic, on a consecrated hill, stood the mighty obelisk which marked the spot where Warren fell. The fasces and the laural-crown prepetuate in marble the military souvenire of Baltimore. The Irish emigrants, stepping from the ship, bows before the porch of St. Paul's, in Broadway. There stands a shrouded urn sacred to the ashes of Montgomery. The lines of the riflemen of Tennessee will long be traced by the green mound from which death sprang and swamped the brigades of Packenham. At this hour, on the bank of the Merrimac, the snow mantles the column raised to the hero of Bennington. But yesterday, in the beautiful shawdowy city of Savannah, was unveiled the pillar to Pulaski.

SPEECH OF MR. FONVILLE,
OF ONSLOW.

Delivered in the Senate, January 22, 1855, on the Bill to improve the navigation of New River in Onslow County.

Mr. Fonville arose and said, that he having introduced this bill, and knowing that it was of some moment to the people whom he represented, should ask the indulgence of the Senate, whilst he endeavored to show them that this at least was an appropriation, or loan rather, which no one, be his views what they may, could refuse to grant. He stated that he had been a member of the Legislature for three sessions; that during that time he had but seldom trespassed upon the patience of the House or Senate, and had never before asked anything for his people. He hoped, therefore, that the Senate would give him their attention, whilst he endeavored in a few crude remarks to state to them the substance of the bill now under consideration. He felt, however, some diffidence in appearing before that body in the light of an adviser—he had heretofore remained silent, and left it to older and more experienced Senators to occupy that position, and he should do so now if the immediate interests of his constituents were not involved in the bill before the Senate. He hoped, therefore, that this would be a sufficient apology, if any was necessary. This bill proposes to raise a stock company, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of cleaning out shoals in New River, between Sneeds Ferry and its mouth, where these shoals had collected he supposed during the flood, and thereby render navigable one of the finest streams in the State. He said he did not desire the State to depart from her established rule, and take more than two-thirds; he did not wish to say anything against the other schemes now before the Legislature, but one thing he could say that this appropriation would necessarily pay a dividend upon the amount invested. Whether the object sought to be accomplished by the bill should be realized or not, he hazarded nothing in making this statement to Senators—he knew the river, he knew the quantity of naval stores and other articles which must necessarily go out of the River, and which, if moderately taxed, would not only pay six per cent. on the capital stock, but in less than ten years pay off the principal sum. What then, said he, can be the objection of Senators to this appropriation? He could see none; it was true, that its benefits were confined principally, if not altogether, to the people of the County of Onslow; but he hoped after the liberal spirit her representatives had shown towards internal improvements in other portions of the State, having voted for the Western extension, and being prepared to vote for the Eastern extension and all other works which tend to advance the honor and prosperity of North Carolina, that Senators would be willing to do something for his people, especially when in so doing they saw no risk of losing in behalf of the State. He had voted against but one Railroad bill, that vote was given upon the honest conviction that the road would militate against the best interest of his constituents; entertaining that view he was compelled to vote against it. He had thus endeavored to explain to the Senate this bill. He had also stated his position upon internal improvements, a position which he should occupy and maintain, believing as he did that it was the course best calculated to develope the resources, advance the interest and place North Carolina where she deserves to stand, foremost in the rank of States. These were his views; he thought they were correct. He hoped Senators would pass this bill, as it was a case in which by no possibility could the State be loser, and it was a measure which would materially add to the prosperity and happiness of the people of Onslow.

REMARKS OF MR. EATON,
OF WARREN,

Before the Agricultural Society of the State of North Carolina, Jan. 13, 1855.

WM. EATON, Esq., of Warren, being called upon said, it was once remarked by a great man, Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, that agriculture was the lion of America, and he never said anything in his life more just or more true. Ours is the great agricultural power of the world. Great Britain, France and Russia are now seeking to gather laurels in the iron harvest of the field, but ours are the peaceful triumphs of the plough; and I contemplate with more pride these fruits of the victorious enterprise of my countrymen, than an ancient Roman did the trophies borne by the legions of the republic, when they returned to Italy clad with the spoils of conquered nations and of captive kings. We are principally a nation of agriculturists. North Carolina is decidedly and emphatically an agricultural State, as much so as any State in the Union. Throughout our whole country, the employment of the planter is a favorite one, and is deservedly held in high estimation. Health and longevity; peace, plenty and contentment; an ardent patriotism, a manly independence, and a generous hospitality, are associated in the mind of an American citizen, with green fields and waving harvests. The poet has sung the pleasures of rural life, and has drawn from its scenes his most beautiful pictures, and his brightest imagery, and the philosopher has enjoyed with heartfelt satisfaction its calm and tranquil delights. The greatest men of America have not deemed the pursuits of agriculture beneath them, and the chief magistrates of the republic have retired from their exalted station to spend the evening of life among rural scenes and the soft charms of cultivated nature. In the opinion of the wise and good of every age and every land, the pursuits of the husbandman are in a high degree honorable and useful, and eminently favorably to human virtue and happiness.

I should be false to my country at large, false to my State, and false to the country of Warren which I have the honor to represenet in the Senate, if I did not, as a member of this General Assembly, do every thing in my power to advance the interests of agriculture. I look forward to the dawning of a brighter day in North Carolina. I look forward to the day when our exhausted fields of broomstraw and bramble shall be fertilized, and made to reward the labors of the husbandman, and when the rich and lovely valleys of the Catawba, the Yadkin, the Cape Fear, the Neuse, the Roanoke, and the Chowan shall teem with abundance; shall yield in profusion the luxuries and delicacies of life as well as its necessaries and comforts; and shall sustain a numerous, a happy and an intelligent population. A deep and lively interest has been recently manifested in the cause of internal improvement. Railroads and other facilities of communication are certainly of great and inestimable value; but unless we improve the soil, and increase the productive capabilities of the country, North Carolina can never become a very prosperous State, nor her people comfortable and happy, although commerce may spread out its white sails on her coast, and the locomotive may outrun the steeds of the turf on its iron pathway from the ocean to the mountains.

STUBBORN FACTS FOR SOUTHERN MEN. It is a fact that the know-nothing governor of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address, takes strong and decided free-soil ground, and declares himself in favor of restoring the Missouri-Compromise line.

It is a fact that the know-nothing governor of Pennsylvania declares that in the recent elections in that State the people repudiated the Nebraska act, took ground against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in favor of radical changes in the fugitive-slave law.

It is also a fact that, by a caucus of the know-nothings in the Massachusetts legislature, General Wilson, a leading free-soiler, has been nominated as a candidate for United States senator.

When southern democrats are invoked to look favorably on the know-nothing movement, upon the assumption that it has no sympathy with abolitionism, they would do well to consider the significancy of such facts as the above. *Wash. Union.*

The last Raleigh Spirit of the Age relates a tale of duplicity and rascality which is well calculated to make man blush for his species. It seems that on September 18, 1848, a Doctor A. B. Vaughan married Miss Jane E., second daughter of Dr. W. W. Gray, of Raleigh. Last Summer Dr. Vaughan went to Washington City, where he lived in fine style, driving the most fashionable turnout in that fashionable metropolis. He formed an acquaintance with a lovely young lady from New York, courted her, and on the 19th of last October they were married. His first wife and family, whom he deserted and slandered, are now living in Raleigh; and he is in the jail of Delaware county, N. Y., awaiting his trial on the charge of bigamy.

Comment is unnecessary. Any one can conjecture how both his victims must feel.—*Fay. Ar.*

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1855.

Mr. Christian, a bill to incorporate the Moore and Montgomery Plank Road Company. Referred.

Mr. Boyd, a resolution in favor of Calvin McRae. Referred. Also, in favor of J. R. Jones. Referred.

A number of bills were read a second time and passed, and a number of engrossed bills sent to the Commons for their concurrence.

Mr. Morisey moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to divide the State into eight judicial circuits was rejected, and moved that said motion be laid upon the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Haughton made an ineffectual attempt to get up the bill incorporating the Fayetteville and Greensborough Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomas, of D., a bill to amend the act of 1850, incorporating the Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company. Referred.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

The Senate now proceeded to consider the bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Biggs, as follows:

"That no bill, certificate of deposite or promissory note shall be issued or reissued by the corporation for a less sum than five dollars."

The amendment was adopted, yeas 29, nays 18.

The bill was further amended, on motion by Mr. Wilder and Mr. Clark, and then passed its second reading as amended.

The bill to repeal so much of the act of 1853 as provides for a Superintendent of Common Schools for the State was taken up, pending the consideration of which the Senate took a recess till three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of bill's were read and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, being the bill to repeal the act appointing a Superintendent of Common Schools. On motion by Mr. Cunningham, the question was postponed until Monday next.

NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN EXTENSION.

The Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. The bill was discussed, amended, and pending the consideration of the measure the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials were presented from Cleaveland, Henderson and Union, which were appropriately referred.

The report from the finance committee on the Comptroller's department was read, and on motion of Mr. Patterson, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Dargan, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the bill concerning the enrollment of militia.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to incorporate the Locksville and Cumberland plankroad company. Read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Waugh introduced a bill to incorporate the Salem society for the protection of property. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Jarvis moved to take up the bill for the amendment of the Constitution and called for the yeas and nays. Adopted—yeas 66, nays 43.

Mr. Baxter offered a substitute, being the bill introduced by Mr. Graham in the Senate.

Mr. Singeltary hoped the House would pass the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. Baxter withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. Barringer wished to place himself right upon the record. He was always in favor of Free Suffrage in the abstract, and only differed with its supporters in the mode of obtaining it. He preferred a Convention, but would vote for it by Legislative enactment, and expressed his apprehensions that it would not have the necessary majority in the next Legislature, but would most likely have to be referred to a Convention.

Mr. Mebane could not see the reason why unnaturalized foreigners are allowed to vote for the Commons and not for the Senate, and asked was the alteration made to conciliate the new order of "Know-Nothings," and asserted there was no such feature thought of until the meeting of the Grand Council in Raleigh, and hoped the Whigs would not allow their opponents to monopolize all the favor of this new order. In order to have the same qualification for voters for members of both Houses, he moved to insert "or House of Commons." In answer to a question from Mr. Waugh, Mr. M. stated even if amended he would not vote for the bill.

Mr. Mebane afterwards withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Dortch said the question respecting unnaturalized foreigners voting had been decided adversely by the Courts.

Mr. Barringer thought no decision was made on the subject directly or indirectly.

Mr. Baxter could not support this bill until he had recorded his vote in favor of the substitute, and moved to strike out all the clauses of the bill before the House.

Mr. Smith moved the bill and substitute be referred to the committee on Constitutional reform.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell opposed the bill; he was satisfied with the present Constitution; protested against the proposed alteration which would destroy the compromise made in the Convention, and entreated the House to reject the bill.

Mr. Bullock replied to Mr. Caldwell—he was opposed to a Convention and exposed the contradictory statements of its supporters. He called on the friends of Free Suffrage to vote down all amendments, regardless of the insinuations about "Know-Nothings," and thanked God that the Democratic party stood too high to be affected by "Know-Nothingism," which was only Whiggery in disguise.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell explained and again expressed his apprehensions of a thorough change in the basis of representation.

Mr. Smith's amendment was rejected—yeas 7, nays 106.

Mr. J. H. Headen wished to state his reasons for voting. He was in favor of Free Suffrage, but not of Mr. Baxter's substitute—he preferred a Convention, but would support the bill before the House as the next preferable mode.

Mr. Mann expressed his intention of supporting the bill for similar reasons.

Mr. Baxter's motion to strike out was rejected—yeas 39, nays 74.

Mr. Baxter in offering amendments to the 2d, 3d, and 4th clauses, explained at some length his reasons for offering them. He was opposed to requiring a land qualification for members of the Legislature; also against the property qualification required in a Governor, and in favor of electing Judges for a term of years. He then offered his amendments.

Mr. Singeltary opposed the amendments. The House had just refused to strike out, and it would be absurd to have clauses in the bill directly contradictory to each other, which would be the case if the amendments were adopted.

Mr. Baxter admitted such would be the case, but if the House accepted his amendments he would then move to strike out the original clause.

Mr. J. B. Bynum moved to have the amendments offered separately.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend the 2d clause by inserting an amendment to the effect that Judges should be elected for six years. Rejected—yeas 45, nays 67.

The amendment to the 3d clause, enacting that Justices of the Peace be elected for four years was rejected—yeas 43, nays 68.

The amendment to the 4th clause, that every native or naturalized citizen, over thirty years of age, and a resident in the State for five years be eligible for election as Governor, was opposed by Mr. Outlaw who moved to strike out "naturalized." Rejected—yeas 30, nays 81.

Mr. Baxter's amendment was then rejected—yeas 44, nays 68.

Mr. Mebane offered his amendment to the clause concerning voters, inserting "or House of Commons," which was debated by Messrs. Barringer, Dortch and Mann until the hour of recess.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. S. A. Williams arose to a personal explanation. He said he was reported in the Standard as having moved the indefinite postponement of the Usury bill; and examining the Journal he found he was recorded therein in the same way.

He said he made no such motion but he had found a gentleman who fathered the motion, Mr. Martin of Franklin; he therefore moved that the correction be made.

The Speaker said he had no authority over the Standard, but would have the Journal corrected.

On motion of Mr. Patterson the resolution restricting the business of the Afternoon Session to the consideration only of Revised Statutes was rescinded.

The bill incorporating the Fair Bluff and Conwayboro plankroad passed its third reading.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell moved a reconsideration of the vote authorizing holding night sessions, which prevailed and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. T. H. Williams moved to reconsider the vote taken on yesterday concerning Seamen, and moved to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed.

A bill incorporating the Whitesville and Iron Hill plankroad Company passed its third reading.

A bill concerning Hogs running at large on the streets of Elizabeth City passed its third reading.

A bill authorizing the formation of limited partnerships was announced. On motion of Mr. Steele it was laid on the table without being read.

A bill incorporating the town of Franklin passed its third reading.

Mr. Steele moved to take up the bill chartering the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company. A discussion arose on the various points of order; and, at length, Mr. Steele withdrew the motion.

The bill incorporating the Dobbin House Company passed its third reading.

Also, a bill incorporating the Guilford Gold and Copper Mining Company.

A bill for the establishment of a new County to be called Ruffin was read the second time and rejected—ayes 70, nays 73.

A bill changing the time of holding county Courts in Hyde passed its third reading.

A bill to lay off a new county to be called Wilson was read the second time. Mr. J. Barnes supported the bill.

Mr. Bryant opposed it and moved to amend by annexing a portion to Nash, which was lost. He then moved to amend by leaving it with the voters of Nash and Edgecombe to ratify or annul the act, which was lost—ayes 31, nays 38.

On the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its second reading—yeas 72, nays 28.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1855.

A number of engrossed bills were sent to the Commons, asking their concurrence in the same.

On motion by Mr. Biggs, *Resolved*, That the Revised Statutes and private bills be considered this afternoon.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on public buildings, reported the following resolution and recommended its passage: A resolution making an appropriation for building a new Executive Mansion in the City of Raleigh. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Fennell, from the committee on corporations, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of. Mr. McDowell, from the same committee, and Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Coleman, a bill concerning the emancipation of slaves. Referred.

Mr. Boyd, a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Madison. Referred.

Mr. Coleman, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State. [Provides for electing Justices of the Peace by the people for a term of four years.] Read first time and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wilder, the Senate now proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the New River Navigation Company. Said bill was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the Commons stating that they have passed the engrossed bill from the Senate, concerning usury, with an amendment, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate disagreed to the amendment, and the House of Commons was informed thereof.

NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Senate now resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, to wit, the bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, providing for a Railroad west from the town of Salisbury.

Mr. Fisher moved the following amendment as an additional section:

"*Be it further enacted*, That the extension of the first division of said road shall commence at its eastern terminus; and the said division being fully completed, equipped and put to work, the subsequent divisions shall be constructed, under the provisions hereinbefore made, progressively westward; and the State shall be called upon to pay no larger amount than $400,000 per annum for the next two years succeeding the passage of this act."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, now moved to amend the second section of the bill so as to strike out "Salisbury" and insert "Lexington" as the starting point of the Road, and "thence through the County of Davie."

Said amendment was rejected, yeas 18, nays 25.

Considerable discussion took place on the bill and on improvements generally, in which Messrs. Cherry, Thomas, Rayner, Brogden, Cunningham and others participated. Mr. Cunningham said:

MR. SPEAKER: Before I give my vote I beg the indulgence of the Senate, while I make a very brief explanation of the course I feel called on to pursue. My brother Senators, I feel assured, will bear me out in the assertion that I have been disposed to be as liberal, every thing considered, as I well could be; and they know I have been thus liberal, although I was not originally in favor of the State's embarking to any extent in works of internal improvement. But, Mr. Speaker, such is now the settled policy of the country, and finding that it is so, and that nearly every section of the State has a project of its own, I deemed it a good opportunity to obtain the aid of Government in a work in which my region is vitally interested. As all know I represent a county which has had no interest in any work ever yet proposed, except the Dan River and Yadkin Road. A county that pays a large tax, that has fine agricultural resources, that is cut off from a market, that has never received one cent from the State, and that has no hope of receiving a cent, or of having a market

Said bill, after discussion, passed its second reading, yeas, 26, nays 16.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear was then taken up, and after discussion it passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials for the appointment of justices of the peace were presented from the counties of Randolph and Johnston, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Jordan, from the committee on the Deaf & Dumb and Blind Institution, read the report from the committee, which recommends several changes, and introduced a bill to effect them, which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Settle presented a resolution in favor of J. W. Garland, which, on motion of Mr. Badham, was referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Tomlinson introduced a bill concerning the passage of fish up the river Neuse. Read first time.

Mr. Gentry introduced a resolution in favor of John Crouse. Read first time, and, on motion of Mr. Carmichael, the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the resolution introduced by him, concerning the business of the House in the evening session, was laid on the table.

Mr. Steele moved to take up the Wilmington and Charlotte railroad bill.

Mr. Singeltary thought the Free Suffrage bill, being the unfinished business of yesterday, had precedence, and appealed to the Speaker.

The Speaker decided, it lay with the House to select which should have precedence.

Mr. Steel's motion was adopted—yeas 71, nays 38.

Mr. Meares moved to amend the bill by inserting in the second section "or Smithville."

Mr. Meares proceeded to remark, that it would be the farthest from his intention to offer this amendment with any view to embarrass the passage of the bill. On the contrary, he believed it gave additional merit to it. The town of Smithville, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, was well known to contain one of the finest harbors on the southern coast. With but little less water than Beaufort, and for some years past gradually increasing in that particular, from the advantages derived fro.. the works being still prosecuted by the general government, it has at the same time many advantages not connected with that place. I do not institute the comparison, (continued Mr. Meares,) with any view of disparaging Beaufort; but, sir, simply to state that it has claims to the favorable consideration of this Assembly, inferior to those of no other point on our coast. With a safe and capacious harbor, fine anchorage, no marshes intervening between deep water and the land—making it convenient to build the most economical wharves—a healthy location, and with reason to believe that the depth of water on the bar will continue to increase, sufficient for all purposes of foreign as well as domestic trade—with such advantages, it is certainly to the interest of the State that this point should not be overlooked in her system of internal improvements. And I desire to state another important fact: that in view of developing the resources of the coal fields—an interest of such magnitude, that I cannot believe the Legislature of North Carolina will hesitate to adopt such means as are necessary with regard to it—the town of Smithville will become the most favorable point for the establishment of coal depots; as from this, sea steamers will be enabled to supply themselves without the necessity of proceeding farther into the interior: as well as many other advantages connected with it. From the fact then, sir, that the region of country through which it is eventually contemplated this road will pass, will require a large supply of coal in the numerous mining and manufacturing establishments now in existence and likely to spring up, in view of increased facilities offered them, it then may become an important matter to terminate this road at that point most likely to afford these facilities.

I conceive then, sir, it should be a matter to be determined hereafter by the Stockholders to terminate the road at any one of the points deemed most desirable; and wherever that may be, I am satisfied the State cannot suffer.

As then, sir, there can be no material objection to the passage of the amendment, I would simply ask, that upon the final passage of this bill, members from other portions of the State, not so immediately interested, will come forward with that patriotic pride worthy of North Carolinians, looking simply at whatever tends to advance her prosperity and to acquiesce in it. That, sir, has been the course pursued by representatives from that district of country through which this road will pass—divesting themselves of all mere selfish considerations, they have not only contributed towards establishing works of internal improvements, with which they were totally disconnected; but sir, have even lent their aid to the building up of rival towns, conjectured by many, calculated in the course of time materially to affect their own interests. I trust then, sir, the same worthy zeal will animate every member in voting for all measures calculated to redound to the interests of the State, not as from any particular section, but as North Carolinians.

To say any thing more with regard to the merits of this bill would be but to recapitulate facts and arguments already presented before the House, and which must have brought the conviction to every one that this work is not only peculiarly a State work, but from its securing a large proportion of trade within our own borders, now going to a neighboring State, one, sir, whose zeal and energy in that particular is worthy of example; but, sir, the effect of which is also to build up our own resources with the aid of the products of another State.

Sir, it is time a different policy should actuate us in this matter—a spirit of retaliation in that respect is not only justifiable, but highly commendable, and where, as a State, we can make the resources of another add to our prosperity we should do so. This work, besides giving facilities to our own citizens, adding to our own wealth as a State, also enables us from our enterprise to tap the fertile resources of another; and nothing but a blind policy of inaction will make us hesitate to secure it.

After a few remarks in opposition, by Mr. G. M. White.—Adopted.

Mr. Shepherd offered an amendment, that any other Railroad authorised by the General Assembly, may connect with the road.—Adopted.

Mr. J. G. Bynum offered an amendment increasing the Capital Stock of the Company one million, to construct a connection from Charlotte to Rutherfordton. Mr. B. stated, that the additional stock was only to extend the road as proposed, and unless that stock was subscribed, there was nothing to compel the Company to build the proposed extension. Mr. B., in support of his amendment, stated it would not affect the North Carolina Railroad, and read a statement of the resources of the section through which it would pass, and proved they were amply sufficient to maintain the Road, and moved the amendment be incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Steele, while he thought the amendment would not injure the bill, was opposed to its adoption.

Mr. J. H. White, thought there could be no objection to the amendment offered; he lived in the section west of Catawba River completely cut off from the rest of the State, and only visited by the tax-gatherer to collect money for the benefit of other parts of the State.

The greatest benefit would accrue to Wilmington from this road, which without injury to other projects, would bind his section to the State, with the bonds of interest as well as affection.

It would not affect the trade of the North Carolina Railroad, as no produce from his section of the State would ever pass over that road, whether this road was built or not. If this charter was not granted there will be a Railroad from South Carolina, to accomodate the trade. A gold and iron mining company with a large capital, was established in his county, who would most likely contribute liberally to building the Road, by which the proceeds of their enterprize would be carried to Wilmington. If this bill be rejected his section would consider themselves as cut off, and give their interests and trade to South Carolina. This bill will increase the resources of that section of the State, which instead of going to South Carolina will then go to Wilmington, and benefit our own seaport. Mr. W. read a statement of the produce and trade of the country through which the road would pass. He acknowledged it would injure the Yorkville Railroad in South Carolina, but would not injure the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad.

Mr. J. G. Bynum in answer to Mr. Steele, stated he wished his amendment to be incorporated in the bill, and if it was rejected in consequence, he promised to move a reconsideration.

Mr. Myers stated that he did not desire to make a speech. But the amendment of the gentleman from Rutherford was so manifestly just to the people of the west, that hedesired to give it his approval notwithstanding the extension of the road beyond the town of Charlotte could not, in his opinion, result to the advantage of his constituents—experience having proven that the point of termination was always the point most benefited by works of this character. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. J. H. White approved of Mr. J. G. Bynum, suggestion.

Mr. Mann was in favor of the proposition of Mr Bynum, and thought the statements of that gentleman sufficient to convincethe country of the necessity of the measure.

Mr. Cansler said as the measure affected his portion of the State, he wished to be heard on the subject. His people were not only an agricultural but a manufacturing community, and the produce of their industry was all sent to South Carolina. They ask by this bill the means to get to Wilmington; give them this bill and they will build the road. In asking this aid they were only asking that which they always were willing to give to other Railroads, and internal improvements.

Mr. Cansler at some length advocated the justice and necessity of the bill, and stated if the charter was granted, the State of North Carolina would never be called upon to pay; they would raise the means themselves.

After some remarks from Messrs. Gorrell and J. G. Bynum the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Singeltary commented on the indecision to manifested by some of the members of the House, and gave it as his opinion that it will eventually destroy the North Carolina Railroad, and made calculations to show the road to Wilmington from Ashville would be about 80 miles shorter than that to Beaufort. After some remarks from Messrs. Steele and J. G. Bynum.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell opposed the amendment as injurious to the North Carolina Railroad, and would vote against the bill.

Messrs. Singeltary and J. G. Bynum having explained, the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 65, nays 48.

Mr. Singeltary moved to take up the Free Suffrage bill.

Mr. Mebane moved to lay the motion on the table and take up the Revenue bill. Withdrawn.

Mr. Mann commenced the adjourned debate upon Mr. Mebane's amendment, when

Mr. Singeltary rose to a point of order. The amendment was already proposed in another form and rejected.

After some debate between Messrs. Mebane, Singeltary, Barringer and Amis,

The Speaker decided the amendment was not in order, and gave his reasons at length.

Mr. Baxter appealed, and the House sustained the Speaker's decision.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment, that every free white man 21 years of age, and a resident of the State for one year, shall be qualified to vote for Senator.

Mr. Barringer supported the amennment.

Mr. S A. Williams moved to postpone the hour for recess.

Mr. Jordan moved to postpone the hour of recess until the Free Suffrage bill was voted upon. Withdrawn.

Mr. Baxter renewed the motion.

Mr. Outlaw called for the yeas and nays, during which the hour of recess arrived, and the House rose until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House took up the unfinished debate upon Mr. Mebane's amendment.

After Messrs. Patterson and Mebane had made some remarks,

Mr. Bullock said it was generally understood in hir county that unnaturalized foreigners could not vote.

Amendment rejected—ayes 2, nays 104.

Mr. Mebane offered another amendment, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to allow unnaturalized foreigners to vote. Rejected—yeas 51, nays 54.

Messrs. Dargan and Steele defined their positions on the bill and gave their reasons for voting for it.

The Free Suffrage bill passed its first reading—yeas 89, nays 18.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Speaker, Badham, A. Barnes, J. Barnes, *Barringer*, *Baxter*, Blow, Bryant, *Bryson*, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Cansler, *Chadwick*, Cofield, Cotten, *Dargan*, Daughtrey, Dunn, *Eure*, Flynt, *Furr*, Garland, Gentry, M. Green, A. D. Headen, *J. H. Headen*, Hill, Holland, *Horton*, Houston, Humphry, Jarvis, Jenkins, *Jones*, Jordan, Lancaster, *H. Leach*, *J. M. Leach*, Long, *Love*, Lyon, McDuffie, *McKesson*, McMillan, *Mann*, *March*, Martin, *Mordecai*, Myers, J. W. Neal, *A. J. Neal*, Norment, Oglesby, *Outlaw*, *Patton*, Regan, *Rolen*, Rose, *Russell*, Selby, Settle, Shaw, Shepherd, Sherrill, *Shipp*, *Simmons*, Singeltary, Smallwood, *Steele*, *Stubbs*, Sutton, Tomlinson, *Vance*, Watts, Waugh, Whitaker, G. M. White, J. H. White, L. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, Whitlock, *Wilkins*, *B. F. Williams*, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, S. A. Williams, T. H. Williams, Wright, Yancy—89.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. *Amis*, *Bynum*, *D. F. Caldwell*, *Carmichael*, *Cook*, *Craven*, *Daniel*, *Davenport*, *Gorrell*, *Harrison*, *Johnson*, *Mebane*, *Patterson*, *Phillips*, *Sharpe Smith*, *Thornburg*, *Turner*—18.

Mr. Cofield moved the bill to lay off a new county of the name of Henry be taken up.

The bill met with strong opposition from Mr. Shepherd, and was ably supported by Mr. Cofield. After considerable debate between Messrs. Shepherd, Cofield, Steele, Lancaster, J. H. White, and G M. White, the name was changed to Cape Fear, and the bill passed—yeas 64, nays 38.

Mr. Meares asked leave of the House to have his vote recorded in favor of Free Suffrage, which was refused; after which the House adjourned till Thursday morning.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1855.

Mr. Christian introduced a bill to open Uwharrie River, for the free passage of fish.—Referred. Also, a bill to incorporate the Beaver Dam Gold Mountain and Plank Sluicing Company.—Referred.

Mr. Person, a memorial concerning the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company.—Referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Drake, from the Committee on Claims, reported in favor of J. R. Jones, and J. W. Erwin. Also, in favor of C. McRae.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on corporations, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Fisher, submitted a Resolution in relation to the Public Treasuer.—Referred.

Mr. Fisher, a bill to amend an act passed in 1852, entitled an act to incorporate the Salisbury, Mocksville and Wilksborough Plank Road Company.—Referred.

Mr. Thomas, of D., a bill to prevent the felling of timber in Jimmie's Creek.—Referred.

Mr. McDowell, a bill to incorporate the Bruswick Saving's Institution.—Read first time.

The bill to establish a Plank Road from Mocksville to Wilksborough, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate considered the bill supplemental to the act establishing the County of Polk. Mr. Hoke offered a substitute for the bill, which was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate concurred in the House proposition to print the report of the select committee on the institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

DAN RIVER AND YADKIN RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Senate then took up the bill to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad company, on its third reading. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Martin, and passed by the following vote and was ordered to be engrossed.

Those who voted for it are, Messrs. Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Lane, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morisey, Rayner, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Walker and Wood—28.

Those who voted against it are, Messrs. Ashe, Brogden, Clark, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Graham, Jones, McDowell, Person, Sanders, J. W. Thomas, Wiggins, Willey, and N. Winslow—15.

FAYETTVILLE AND GREENSBOROUGH ROAD.

The Senate then took up, on motion of Mr. Mills, the bill to incorporate the Fayettville and Greensborough Railroad company, on its third reading. The bill was amended so as to provide for a Railrond from Beaufort harbor by way of Clinton, Warsaw and Fayetteville to the coal fields in Chatham county—the Road to be built and used in divisions of fifteen miles, and the State to endorse the bonds of the Company to the extent of $10,000 per mile, to pay for the iron as the grading and superstructure are prepared for it by the Company.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Faison, Fonville, Thomas of J., and Mr. Speaker Winslow, who made a most eloquent appeal for the measure and in behalf of the ancient and enterprising town of Fayetteville. The bill then passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:

Those who voted for it, are Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Lane, McDowell, Mills, Morisey, Oldfield, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Winslow, and Wood—25.

Those who voted against it, are Messrs. Briggs, Brogden, Cherry, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Graham, Jones, Martin, Mitchell, Person, Rayner, Saunders, J. W. Thomas, Wilder, Wiggins, and Willey—19.

The Senate then took a recess until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A message was received from his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, in relation to the condition of the public arms deposited in the town of Newbern Read and referred, on motion of Mr. Wood, to the Committee on military affairs.

Also, a message in relation to a proposition made to the Governor to restore Canova's Statue of Washington.—Read and referred to the committee on public buildings.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the bill to incorporate the Bank of Clarendon, was taken up on its third reading. The said bill was amended, and passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by the reading of private bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved to reconsider the vote, by which the report of the Committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, was ordered to be printed, which was agreed to, and on his motion, the Report was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

A communication from the Governor was read, transmitting a proposition from A. W. Jones, Sculptor of New York, on the subject of restoring Canova's Statue of Washington. On motion of Mr. J. B. Bynum, the documents were sent to the Senate.

A Message from the Governor concerning "Public Arms," was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Humphrey presented a Memorial from Onslow County, in favor of prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Richland Academy. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Shepherd presented a Memorial from 150 citizens of Cumberland, against dividing the county.

Mr. Dortch from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on several bills, referred to that Committee.

Mr. Lancaster from the Committee on private bills, reported on several bills referred to that Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the resolution in favor of Wm. H. Winder was taken up, and the rules being suspended, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Shepherd, from the committee on Finance, reported on several bills, referred to that committee.

Mr. Meares introduced a bill to cede to the United States certain land on the Cape Fear River for light-house purposes. Read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill to incorporate the Pasquotank and Perquimans Plank-road company. Read and referred to the committe on Corporations.

Mr. Oglesby introduced a bill to extend the limits of the town of Beaufort. Read and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. C. W. Williams introduced a bill concerning weights and measures in Yadkin county. Read the first time.

Mr. Marsh introduced a bill in favor of the late and present Sheriff of Davie. Read and referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Sharpe the bill for the relief of the citizens of Iredell was taken up, the rules suspended, and the bill passed its second and third reading, and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr, Amis, the revenue bill was laid on the table, while he moved the resolution in favor of J. B. Debnam. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Singeltary moved the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the revenue bill. After some remarks from Messrs. Singeltary, Steele, D. F. Caldwell and Shepherd, the motion was adopted—ayes 56, noes 41.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Singeltary in the Chair.

Mr. J. M. Leach addressed the House in opposition to the amount of land tax proposed by the bill.

Mr. Steele defended the bill from the remarks made by Mr. Leach.

Mr. Rolen moved the committee rise and report progress.

Mr. Patterson moved to lay Mr. Rolen's motion on the table, which was adopted—ayes 55, noes 21.

The various items of taxation in the bill were discussed until the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate on the Revenue bill was continued in the committee of the whole by Messrs. Phillips, Smith, and Daughtry.

A motion by Mr. Daughtry to amend the second section by reducing the tax upon land from 12 cents to 10 cents per $100 value was rejected.

On motion of Mr. McKesson, the poll tax in the fourth section was raised from 35 to 40 cents per poll.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum the tax on turnpike gates, toll bridges in the fifth section, was raised to $10, and on public ferries to $8.

After some trifling amendments to the sixth section,

Mr. Outlaw moved the committee rise, which being adopted, the Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Singeltary reported progress, and the House adjourned until Friday morning.

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.

WILSON & GRICE.

PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.

WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

THE 28TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1855. It is very important for the pupils to enter at the beginning of the session. The apparatus has been very much enlarged and improved.

TERMS:

Board per session	$55 00
Washing, fuel, lights in room	5 00
English tuition	12 50
Stationery and fuel for School-room	2 50
Music on Piano and use of instrument	23 00
Vocal music, and needle and fancy work	gratis.
Pellis work, Wax flowers and fruit, each	5 00
Ancient and modern languages, each	10 00
Landscape drawing and Grecian painting, each,	10 00
Oil painting	15 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument	20 00

For particulars apply to

GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.

December 12, 1854. 1054—w3m.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1855.

FREE SUFFRAGE IN THE COMMONS.

This question was discussed in the Commons on Tuesday, and various ineffectual efforts made by the Whigs to amend the bill as it came from the Senate.

On Wednesday the measure passed its first reading in the Commons by a vote of 89 to 18. See yeas and nays in another column. All the Democrats present, together with twenty-nine Whigs voted for it, and eighteen Whigs voted against it.

We call the attention of the people of Orange to the fact that their Representatives, Messrs. Turner and Phillips, voted against the bill.

RATIFIED ACTS.

We publish below a list of such bills and resolutions passed by the General Assembly, as have been ratified by the Speakers of the two Houses and become laws. We are indebted for the list to Mr. Busbee, the attentive and excellent Reading Clerk of the Senate:

ACTS.

1. An act to protect wild fowl, &c.
2. An act in relation to Elizabeth City.
3. An act emancipating Jerry, a slave.
4. An act to incorporate the town of Roxborough.
5. An act to provide for the issue of additional stock by the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Company.
6. An act authorizing the Nantahala and Tuckasege Turnpike Company to build a toll bridge.
7. An act concerning the Justices of the Peace in the Counties of Randolph, Alamance and Wake. [Twenty Justices to form a quorum.]
8. An act to pay the Wardens of the Poor in Mecklenburg County.
9. An act to authorize the Trustees of the Louisburg Female Academy to convey land, &c.
10. An act to authorize the paying of Wardens of the Poor for their services.
11. An act to amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.
12. An act to incorporate Union Academy.
13. An act to protect live stock from malicious destruction.
14. An act to encourage wolf killing in Jackson County.
15. An act concerning Haw River in Alamance County.
16. An act to number the West Regiment in Madison County.
17. An act to pay Wardens of the Poor in Alamance and Duplin.
18. An act to amend an act of 1852, entitled "An act concerning the place of trials for civil process before Justices of the Peace."
19. An act to incorporate the Washington Steam Tug Company.
20. An act to appoint Commissioners to lay off a road in Rowan County.
21. An act concerning public roads in Watauga County.
22. An act to authorize the collection of arreages of taxes in Jackson County.
23. An act to authorize the Wardens of the Poor in Pasquotank and Yancey to sell certain lands.
24. An act to incorporate the two Academies in Asheborough.
25. An act to emancipate John Good, a slave.
26. An act to provide for the improvement of the road from Wilkes by Meat Camp Creek to the Tennessee line.
27. An act to authorize the erection of a Court House in Iredell County.
28. An act to amend an act incorporating Neuse River Manufacturing Company.
29. An act to amend the several acts chartering the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.
30. An act authorizing gates across the public road in Green River Cove, Henderson Co.
31. An act establishing a new County by the name of Polk.
32. An act authorizing the County Court of Henderson to sell lands, &c.
33. An act authorizing the Raleigh and Gaston R. Road Company to take stock in the Roanoke Valley R. Road Company.
34. An act to extend the time for perfecting titles, &c.
35. An act to incorporate the town of Newton.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to raise $100,000.
2. A resolution to furnish the Treasurer with one hundred copies of his Report.
3. A resolution concerning the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
4. A resolution in favor of Jeptha Woodard.
5. A resolution concerning produce carried on Railroads.
6. A resolution to furnish office of Clerk of the Senate.
7. A resolution to pay over to the North Carolina Railroad Company the balance of the State's subscription, $280,000.
8. A resolution in favor of W. W. Holden and J. H. Decarteret. [Pays for printing and binding the Revised Statutes for the use of the Assembly.]
9. A resolution in favor of John Green.
10. A resolution in favor of D. A. Ray & Co.
11. A resolution concerning documentary evidence.
12. A resolution in favor of Jasper Tinnen.
13. A resolution in favor of S. W. Chadwick.
14. A resolution in favor of Warren Winslow.
15. A resolution in favor of Thomas I. Judkins.
16. A resolution in favor of E. D. Davis.
17. A resolution to purchase clocks for the two Houses.
18. A resolution in favor of Stephen D. Pool.
19. A resolution to procure curtains for the two Halls of the Capitol.
20. A resolution in favor of O. H. Perry.
21. A resolution in relation to the Public Treasurer.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

It will be seen, by reference to the Senate proceedings of Wednesday, that the bill for the extension of the North Carolina Railroad west from Salisbury, has passed that body by a vote of twenty-two to sixteen, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Much praise is due to Mr. Fisher, the Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, for his labors on this question. He has devoted much of his time and attention to it, and with marked success.

We think it quite certain that the bills for both the eastern and western extensions will become laws.

☞ We have several communications on hand, which will be published as soon as we can make room for them. Our Correspondents will perceive that our paper is crowded with proceedings of the Legislature and speeches of friends in that body, which claim precedence.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

We understand the Judges will ride the Spring Circuits as follows: Judge Ellis and Dick, we learn, have exchanged circuits, so that Judge E. will ride the Newbern Circuit, and Judge D. the Hillsborough Circuit:

Edenton Circuit,	Judge Person,
Newbern "	" Ellis,
Raleigh "	" Caldwell,
Hillsborough "	" Dick,
Wilmington "	" Bailey,
Salisbury "	" Manly,
Morganton "	" Saunders.

If the Legislature should create a new circuit, the new Judge, we suppose, will ride that.

☞ We understand the new Board of Commissioners of this City have signalized the commencement of their administration of affairs, by proscribing from office Mr. Murray, the City Constable—his only *offence* being that he happened to be born in a foreign country, and worships God according to the forms of the Catholic Church! We have no objection to offer to the person appointed in his place—Mr. Harris will no doubt make an efficient officer; but we call attention to this course of action towards Mr. Murray as proscription in a small way of the most objectionable kind. Mr. Murray has served the City for a quarter of a century, and has been a naturalized citizen of the United States for upwards of thirty years. He has frequently perilled his life in enforcing the laws and in preserving order; and now, in his old age, he is turned out, to commence the world anew and to acquire the means of living as best he may.

Heretofore we have had the temperance or prohibitory law *ism* as the controlling element in City affairs; but this, it appears, has given place to Know-Nothingism. The City has been vexed for years by isms and abstractions—by efforts to accomplish impracticable ends; and meantime our taxes have been largely increased, with but few improvements to show for them, and the town involved in a debt of at least twelve thousand dollars!

Have the organs of Know-Nothingism—the Register, the Star, and the Post—any thing to say in defence of such conduct, or by way of explanation as to such a state of City affairs?

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been made by this tribunal since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Webber v. Taylor, in Equity, from Greene, reversing the interlocutory order. Also, in Wilson v. Mace, in Equity, from Guilford; order dissolving the injunction reversed. Also, Rhodes v. Chandler, in Equity, from Stokes, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J.—In Johnson v. Hooper, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whitted v. Smith, from Bladen, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pettijohn y. Williams, from Chowan, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Tarkington v. McRae, from Tyrrell, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Warters v. Herring, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barfield v. Britt, from Robeson, directing a *venire de novo*.

☞ The Milton Chronicle does injustice to Mr. Jenkins, of Warren. That gentleman never addresses the House without being respectfully listened to; and he has already established at this, his first session, an enviable reputation. The Chronicle does not like him because he is a Democrat. Its tin-whistle attacks upon him amount to nothing. We commend to Mr. Editor Evans two things: First, a respectful silence in relation to Democratic members of the Legislature; as to whose course of conduct and standing he is not fully informed; and secondly, the following question: By what rule of morals or logic can a Know-Nothing deny that he is one, and be at the same time a truthful or an honest man?

☞ The Senate has agreed to reconsider the motion rejecting the bill for a new Judicial Circuit. It is certain, it seems to us, that the Legislature ought either to pass the bill, and relieve the public from having fifteen Counties in the two Western Circuits, or repeal the act of 1836 changing the compensation of the Judges from $90 the Court to a salary of $1950. On some of the Circuits the Judges do not receive, we presume, more than sixty dollars per Circuit.

We think there can be no doubt that the people of the State expect that at least one new Circuit will be established; and we do not know but public convenience and the ends of justice would be better subserved by creating two new Circuits.

CORRECTION. In the proceedings of the Senate recently, on the bill to create an additional judicial circuit, Mr. Person moved to strike out Northampton from the third and add it to the first circuit, and to provide that the Courts of Northampton should be held on the *seventh* Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, instead of the *fourth* Monday after, &c., as heretofore published.

☞ The Register states that Col. Biggs, in the debate in the Senate on the Western extension, "declared himself opposed to the Road outright." This statement is untrue, as the Speech of Col. Biggs in the Standard of to-day will show. Col. Biggs is *not* opposed to the Western extension; but he could not, with his views of public duty, and consistently with his obligations to his constituents, sustain the bill which has passed the Senate. If the Register is determined to persevere in its attempts to make party capital out of the question of internal improvements, let it at least adhere, now and then, to the facts.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL. We invite attention to the prospectus, in another column, of "The North Carolina Arator," an Agricultural Journal to be published by Thomas J. Lemay, Esq. Mr. Lemay is a gentleman of experience and enlarged information, and a practical farmer, and therefore well qualified for the important task he has assumed. We wish him much success.

☞ We learn that Mr. Black, of the House, has been prevented from attending some days, in consequence of indisposition.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate Mr. Cooper moved to lay on the table a resolution in relation to the transportation of foreign paupers, in order to call it up to-morrow. The resolution requests the President to inform the Senate of all facts known on the subject.

The Bounty Land Bill was taken up and discussed at length. It was under consideration when this report closed.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported to amend and consolidate the navigation, revenue and collection laws.

A long discussion arose on the presentation of a petition for the establishment of a Navy Yard at Brunswick, Ga. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, to lay the Pacific Railroad bill on the table. Carried. The bill was then taken up and discussed.

The House afterwards went into Committee of the Whole on the French Spoliation Bill. Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 25, 1855.

To the Editors of the N. C. Standard:

It having been understood that the "Metropolitan" is to change hands, or to pass into the hands of the junior Editor, a rumor, put forth by my *friends*, gained some notoriety in Raleigh that *I had* connected myself with the Know-Nothings. Such a rumor is unfounded and annoying to my feelings. I abhor the Know-Nothing doctrine. I hate the principle advanced, that a man, because he is foreign born, or a Catholic, is disqualified for citizenship. And in short, let me sink, if sink I must, politically, standing by the side of *true* Democrats on our broad Democratic platform. Yours, &c.,

W. WHITAKER, Jr.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The Supreme Court has decided the liquor law to be constitutional. Several hotel keepers, etc., before convicted, will now be confined twenty days. The law is very much favored by public opinion, and will break up the liquor traffic in the State. Native wines, and beer and cider, are not included in the prohibition.

DIED, at his residence on the 6th inst., in Nicholas county, Ky., near Sharpsburg, Harmon Utterbach, in his 100th year. He was 99 years old on the 26th day of last October. He has seen 100 christmas days. He was one that assisted Americe to gain her liberty, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, at Yorktown—a proud day to America. He served his country well, and honor to his memory and peace to his ashes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

And yet if he had needed the pettiest office in the gift of the people to keep him from starvation in his old age, this hero of Yorktown would be denied it by the party calling itself "American" of the day, for he was a German. Out on such Americanism. [*Pet. Dem.*]

MARRIED,

On the 11th day of January, by J. H. Burt, Esq., Joseph Q. Nash to Sarah Smith. All of Wake county.

DIED,

In this City, on Thursday last, BENJAMIN B. SMITH, Esq. This announcement will be read with regret by many. The deceased was a useful and enterprising citizen—kind, liberal and intelligent, an honest man and a Christian. He has doubtless gone to reap the reward of his labors and trials in a higher and a holier state of existence. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. * * * They cease from their labors, and their works do follow them."

OBITUARIES.

From the Washington, "N. C. Times."

At Long Creek, in the county of New Hanover, on the 24th day of December last, ELIZABETH N. SATCHWELL, wife of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, and daughter of Jacob Vanderever, of this place, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

The body, accompanied by the husband and father, was brought to this place for interment, on Wednesday last, on the steamer Governor Morehead. A large assemblage of friends received it at the landing, and attended it to the Presbyterian church, where it was deposited until Thursday morning, when, after appropriate services, it was borne to its last resting place in the church-yard, and interred by the side of her deceased mother.

Rarely has the announcement of a death saddened more hearts in this community than did hers. She was greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends, and was particularly endeared to the members of the Presbyterian church, to which she had been for a number of years attached. It was a painful thought, that just twelve months ago, she to whose remains they were now paying the last sad tribute of respect, had left their midst a bride. It was a melancholy thought to them, that they should see her face no more. She had been foremost among them in every good word and work. She had devoted much of her time and energies to the cause of Christ, regarding no labor and no sacrifice as too great to be made. At the Sabbath school—at the meeting for prayer—at the house of God—at the sewing society—at all assemblages for benevolent purposes, whoever else was absent, she was always present. Hers was the clear, strong, educated mind, and hers the gentle, faithful, candid heart. In promptitude—in constancy—in firmness of purpose—in labors of love—in gentleness—in kindness—in charity, she had set an example worthy of imitation. These qualities of head and heart, so conspicuous in her life, sustained her through a painful illness of three months, which she bore with fortitude and patience. She desired to live for her father, her husband and her little one, about whom her affections were so tenderly entwined, and yet submitted with cheerfulness to the will of Him on whom her soul trusted, and who causeth "all to work together for good to them that love God, who are the called according to his purpose." She passed from earth with the rapture of Heaven beaming from her face, and the words "My mother wants me." That were the last that fell from her lips. Her end was peace.

"So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."
"The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance."

Com.

At his residence in the County of Granville, on the morning of the New Year, SPOTSWOOD BURWELL, in the 70th year of his age.

The deceased was born in the County of Mecklenburg Virginia, but has been from early manhood, a resident of North Carolina and cherished the warmest attachment for the State of his adoption. At the age alotted to Man in Holy Writ, he has gone down to the tomb with a reputation for spotless integrity, unswerving truth, hospitality and charity.

His example in other respects is worthy of imitation. Lineally descended from Sir Alexander Spotswood, Bart, one of the Colonial Governors of Virginia on the maternal, and from Lewis Burwell his Secretary on the paternal side, his manners and bearing were of republican simplicity and entirely devoid of that ostentation so common among those who affect to be of elevated descent. Like a true democrat he demeaned himself alike to his humblest neighbor and the wealthiest of the land. He has reared a numerous family, all without exception, useful, energetic and worthy members of Society.

"Even the ashes of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

FALL IN WITH THE CROWD GOING TO TOWN HALL, Friday and Saturday evenings, January 26th and 27th, and witness PENNINGTON'S

Marvellous Experiments!

In Mental and Physical Philosophy.

Admission 25 cents.

☞ Call at the Hall during the day and have your head examined.

January 26, 1855. 19—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one d

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

MISSOURI.—(Continued.)

From St Louis, by Carondelet, Jefferson Barracks, Mattes', Sulphur Springs, Cliffons, Hillsboro', Glen Finlas, Old Mines, and Potosi, to Caledonia

From St Louis, by Labede, Kirkwood, Merrimac, Allentown, Franklin Depot, Fort William, and South Point, to Washington

From St Louis, by Sappington, Fenton, and Honse's Spring, to Hillsboro

From Shelbyville, by John W Roy's, Lyday's, Dan's and Durney's Mills, to Milan

From Springfield, by White Oak grove and Ozark, to Forsyth

From Springfield, by Henderson, Finley, and Red Bud, to Rockbridge

From Springfield, by Walnut Forest, Dallas, St Paul, Hazlewood, Waldo, and Pleasant Valley, to Hartsville

From Springfield, by Curran's, Crane creek, Cassville, Washbourne's Prairie, Pea Ridge, Osage Mills, Elm grove, and Bentonville, Ark., to Fayetteville

From Springfield, by Pond creek, Chesapeak, Mount Vernon, Sarcopia, and Shoal creek, to Neosho

From Springfield, by Bois d Arc, Ash grove, and Rock Prairie, to Greenfield

From Sprinfield, by Loudon, Joel Hall's, Lawrence's mills, Herod Holt's, Wall and Bratton's Store, and St Leger, to Salem, in Fulton county, Ark

From Springfield, by Yocum's Mills and Galena, to Cape Fear

From Springfield to Fremont

From Spring Hill, by Crittenden, to Bethany

From Thomasville, by Warm Fork, South Fork, Ark., Myatte, Pilot Hill, Union, Cross Plains, and Benbrook's Mills, to Mount Olive

From Thomasville, by West Plains, and Pottersville, to Rockbridge

From Thomasville, by Mile creek, to Doniphan

From Troy, by Millwood and Louisville, to Ashley

From Troy, by Carson, King's, Brush Creek Settlement, and Middletown, to Mexico

From Trenton to Gallatin

From Tuscumbia, by Erie, Oregon, Dry Glaze, and Lebanon, to Oakland

From Tuscumbia to Waynesville

From Versailles, by Mining, to Erie

From Tuscumbia, by Pleasant Mount, and Rocky Mount, to Versailles

From Tuscumbia, to Lebanon, by Wet Glaze, and Dry Glaze

From Union, to Dreetzville, in Franklin county

From Union to Lebanon

From Union, by Traveller's Repose, to Virginia Mines

From Union, by Southworth, Boone, Jake's Prairie, and Miller's, to Little Piney

From Versailles, by Boyler's Mill, Duroc, Lessley, Cross Timbers, Black Oak Point, Verbena, and Sentinel Prairie, to Bolivar

From Versailles, by Florence, to Georgetown

From Versailles, by Mining, to Erie

From Van Buren, by Pike creek, to Thomasville

From Warsaw, by Rocky Ridge, Quincy, Elkton, Bolivar, Brighton, and Richland, to Springfield

From Warsaw, by Tebo, Calhoun, Clinton, and Norris Fork, to Big creek

From Warsaw, by Turkey creek, Mount View, Cross Timbers, Urbanna, and Round Prairie, to Buffalo

From Warsaw, by Hogle's creek, to Oceola

From Washbourne's Prairie, by R Koter's Bridge, Abner Jennings, on White River, and Lewis Thompson's, on War Eagle, to Huntsville, Ark

From Washbourne's Prairie, by Looniesville, Pineville, and Rutledge Court House, to Maysville, Ark

From Waynesville, by Bellefonte, Oakland, Cave Springs, Woodbury, Pleasant Prairie, and Walnut Forest, to Springfield

From Waynesville, by Logan, and Sacramento, to Hartsville

From Warrenton to Middletown

From Waterloo, by Chambersburg, to Union Corners, Iowa

From Washington, by Union, Beaufort, Burbois, Enon, Mount Sterling, Linn, Loose creek, Lisle, and Taos, to Jefferson city

From Washington, by Newport, and Blish's Mills, to Herman

From Williamsburg, by Shamrock, Middletown, Prairie Mound, and Ashley, to Bowling Green

From West Point to Westport

From Westport, by High grove, to Harrisonville

From Westport to Van Buren, Ark

From Westport, by New Santa Fe, Plum grove, and Mockville, to West Point

From Weston, to St Joseph's, *via* Bloomington

From Weston, by New Market, Buena Vista, and Estells' Mills, to Plattsburg

From West Prairie, to Chillitecaux

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

From Crow Wing, by Cass Lake and Red Lake to Pembina

From Crow Wing, by Sandy Lake, to Fond du Lac

From Decorah, Iowa, by Brownsville, Montezuma, and Minesota city, to Wabashaw

From Falls St Anthony to Little Canada

From Falls of St Anthony, by Stephens's Mill, at Lake Minnetouka, and Walker's Landing, to Henderson

From Fort Atkinson, in Iowa, to Fairbault, in Minnesota

From Fort Ripley to Crow Wing

From Fort Snelling to the Falls St Anthony

From Fort Snelling, by Wendota, Shakapee, Henderson, Little Rapids, Le Seur, and Traverse Des Sioux, to Mauketo

From Fort Snelling, by Bloomington, Little Rapids, Traverse des Sioux, and Le Seur, to Lac qui Parle

From Henderson, by Fort Ridgely, to the Sioux Agency

From Maukasso, to Decorrah, Iowa

From Mendota, by Little Rapids, Traverse Des Sioux, and Rittle Rock, to Lacqui Parle

From Minnesota city to Traverse Des Sioux

From Nelson's Landing, Wisconsin, by Wahcootaska Village, Olive grove, and Mendota, (Min.,) to Fort Snelling

From Point Douglas, by Stillwater, Marine Mills, Taylor's Falls, of St Croix, and Peckegoma Lake, to Falls of St Louis River, of Lake Superior

From Point Douglas, by Cottage grove and Red Rock, to St Paul

From Red Wing, on Mississippi River, via Fairbault and Henderson, to Fort Ridgely

From St Paul, by Stillwater and St Croix Falls, to the mouth of Left Hand River, at Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin

From St Paul, by Carlisle, Olive grove, Point Douglas, Prescott, Red Wing, Nelson's Landing, Nelson's Landing, Mount Vernon, Winona, Brownsville, Minnewah, Lacrose, Warner's Landing, Lansing, Capole, Buena Vista, Prairie Du Chien, Grittenburg, Weld's Landing, to Galena

From St Paul, by Kaposia, Carlisle, Point Douglas, Prescott, Wisconsin, Red Wing, Min., Mount Vernon, Reed's Landing, Nelson's Landing, Montoville, L Cross, (Wis.) Brownsville, Min., Minniewah, Warner's Landing, Wis., Winoma, Min., Minnesota city, Lansing, Point Rock, Io., Capoli, and Webster, to Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin

From St Paul, by Falls of St Anthony, Itasca, Elk River, Decorri, Minominee, Clear Lake, Sank Rapids, Wataub, Mouth of Swan River, Little Falls, and Belle Prairie, to Fort Ripley

From St Paul's, via Redwing, and Reed's Landing, in Wabashaw county, to Lansing, in the State of Iowa

From St Paul's by Stillwater, Marine Mills, and Taylor's Falls, to Falls of St Croix

From St Paul to Fort Atkinson, Iowa

From St Paul to Fort Snelling

From St Paul's, by DeKorra and Elkader, to Dubuque, Io

From St Paul, on the Emigrant route, by Fort Ridgeley, to the Missouri River

From St Paul's to Little Canada

From St Paul's, by Cannon River, to Fairbault

From St Anthony to Taylor's Falls

From Stillwater, via White Bear Lake, to Little Canada

From Swan River, by Fort Ripley, Red Lake, and Long Prairie, to Pembina

From Traverse Des Sioux to Arcadia

From Traverse Des Sioux, La Soeur, Henderson, Fairbanlt, and Vermillion River, to St Paul

From Wabashaw, by Minnesota city, Montezuma, and Brownsville, to Decorrah, Iowa

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

From Nebraska city, Belleview, and Omacha city, to Fort Cahoun

KANSAS TERRITORY.

From Fort Leavenworth to the Sac & Fox Agency

From Fort Scott to Fort Atkinson

From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Ripley

From Fort Scott to Crawford Seminary

From Westport, Missouri, to Fort Scott

IOWA.

From Centreville, in Appanoose county, via the State Road, to Decatur, in Decatur county

From Winterset, in Madison county, via Quincy, Adams county, & Sidney, Fremont county, to Table creek, (Old Fort Kearney,) in Nebraska Ty

From New Boston, Ill., via Wapello, Washington, Lancaster, Oskaloosa, Knoxville, Indianola, Winterset, to Council Bluffs, Iowa

From Council Bluffs, via Magnolia and De Soto, to Sargeant's Bluffs

From Charleston, Via Franklin Centre and Dover, to Salem and Mount Pleasant

From Apple Grove, Via Delhi, Carlisle, and Green Bush, to Winterset

From Andrew, by Fulton, Iron Hills, Johnson's, Scotch Grove, Edinburgh, Anamosa, Necot, Boulder, and Spring Grove, to Quasqueton

From Andrew, by Hickory grove, Spring Brook, and Bellevire, to Galena, Ills

From Adel, by Ponora and County Seats of Audubon and Shelly, to Magnolia

From Ashland, by Batavia, Competine, and Abingdon, to Richland

From Apple grove, by Delphi, Carlisle, and Greenbush, to Winterset

From Apple grove, by Freeb, Hartford, and Palmyra, to Indianola

From Boomsboro, by Homer, to Fort Dodge

From Brighton, by Valley and Dutch creek, to South English

From Burlington, by Middletown, Danville, New London, Mt Pleasant, Home, and Lockbridge, to Fairfield

From Burlington, by Parrish, Lowell, East grove, Salem, Millsboro, Utica, and Union, to Keosauqua

From Burlington, by Allbright's, Bluff Dale, Harvkeye, Palo Alto, Toolsboro, and Port Louisa, to Muscantine

From Burlington, by Dodgeville, Yellow Springs, Litton, Wapello, Harrison, and Grand View, to Muscantine

From Butler, by Steady Run, Lancaster, Richland, and Clay, to Brighton

From Bunker Hill to Prairie du Chien

From Bellevue, by Spring Brook, Higginsport, Boon Springs, and Charlotte, to Dewitt

From Bloomfield, by Point Isabel, Greece, Ottumwe, Chi kaska, and Eddyville, to Oskaloosa

From Bloomfield, by Drakeville, Unionville, Moravia, Ionia, and Greenville, to Chariton

From Bloomfield, by Drakeville, Mount Calvery, and Sharon, to Centerville

From Bloomfield, by Drakesville, Oak Spring, Soap creek, Avery, Albia, Sorelia, Princeton, Hamilton, Ely, and Attica, to Knoxville

From Camanche to Albany, in Illinois

From Camanche to Dewitt

From Chariton, by Croydon and Grand River, to Princeton, Mo

From Chariton, by Douglas and Lewis, to Council Bluffs

From Chariton, by Newborn, Hammondsburg, to Indianola

From Chariton, by Argo Glenns, Bartlettville, White Breast, and Hopeville, to Pisgah

From Charlton, by Tallyhoma and Oceola, to Pisgah

From Charlton, by Oceola, Pisgah, Union, Adair, and Montgomery Court House, to Coonville

From Charleston, by Dover and Salem, to Mount Pleasant

From Charleston, by Franklin Centre, West Point, and Lowell, to Mount Pleasant

From Cedar Falls to Cedar Lake

From Cedar Rapids, by Palo, Oak grove, Beulah, Vinton, Eliza, and Waterloo, to Cedar Falls

From Centreville, by South Fork, Corydon, Bethlehem, Cambria, Garden grove, and Hopeville, to Pisgah

From Centreville, by Wells' Mills, to Lancaster, Mo

From Centreville, by Iconium, to Chariton

From Centreville, by Corydon, South Independence, County Seats of Ringold and Taylor counties, to Clarinda, in Page county

From Centreville to St Johns, Mo

From Centre Point, by Marysville, to Bradford

From Cedar Falls, by John C Barrick's and Coon grove, to Clear Lake

From Centrepoint, by Marysville and Enterprise, to Bradford

From Colesburg, by Sodamville and Wilsonville, to West Union

From Clayton to Lancaster, in Wisconsin

From Clayton, by Garnaville, Elkador, Wagner, and Clearmont, to West Union

From Columbus, by Union Prairie, Jamestown, and Decorrah, to Louisville

From Columbus city, in Louisa county, to Yatton, in Washington county

From Council Bluffs, by Winter Quarters, to Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory

From Council Bluffs, by Traders' Point, Cerro Gordo, Glenwood, Sidney, Austin, and McKissack's grove, to Linden, Mo

From Council Bluffs, by Pidgeon Mills, Boyers River, Calhoun, Harrison, Sargent's Bluffs, Mononah, and Walkaw, to Big Sioux River

From Corydon to Chariton Point

From Croydon, by Grand River, to Princeton, Mo

From Colony, by Poultney, Yankee Settlement, and Lodomillo, to Strawbury Point

From Davenport, by Centre grove, Lactin, Pedee, Spring Dale, and Carthage, to Iowa city

From Davenport, by Allen's grove, Thorn's mills, and Walnut Fork, to Anamosa

From Davenport, by Linn grove, Big Rock, and Cedar Rock Point, to Walnut Fork

From Davenport, by Amity, Tipton, Woodbridge, Gouer's Ferry, Newport, and Newport Centre, to Iowa city

From Decorrah, Iowa, to Mankapa

From Decorrah to Plum grove

From Decorrah, Iowa, by Brownsville, Montezuma, and Minnesota city, to Wabashaw

From Delhi, by Collin's grove, Quasqueton, and Pine, to Independence

From Delhi, by Delaware Centre, Mount Hope, Forestville, Strawberry Point, Mill grove, Westfield, and Taylorsville, to West Union

From Delhi, by Hartwick and Erin, to Quasqueton

From Delhi, by Colesburg, to Garnaville

From Drakevill, by Unionville, Moravia, and Dodge's Point, to Garden grove

From Drakesville, by Unionville, Moravia, and Iconium, to La Grange

From Dubuque, by Fort Dodge, to Sargent's Bluffs

From Dubuque, by Mosalem, Spruce Mills, Wickliffe, Sabula, Elk River, Lyons, Camanche, Princeton, Le Clair, and Pleasant Valley, to Davenport

From Dubuque, by Independence, through the Counties of Black Hawk, to Grundy, Hardin, Risley, to Fort Dodge, Yellow county

From Dubuque, by Centretown, Whitewater, and Rockville, to Delhi

From Dubuque, by Channingsville, New Vine, Oakland, Viola, Tivola Colony, Newstead, Elkador, Highland, Elyria, West Union, Douglas, and Old Mission, to Fort Atkinson

From Dubuque, by West Union, Auburn, and Old Mission, to Decorrah

From Dubuque, by Sullivan, Lamotte, Andrew, Bridge port, Maquoketa, Brookfield, Welton, Dewitt, Walnut Fork, Davenport, Rockingham, Blue Grass, and Meiptne, to Muscatine

From Dubuque, by the Catholic church at Garry, owen, Canton, Cobb, Tipton, Rock creek, and Moscow, to Muscatine

From Dubuque, by Buncombe, Otter creek, Farmer's creek, and Hutton, to Maqueta

From Dubuque, by New Wine, Strauberry Point, Robertson's Ford, and West Union, to Decorrah

From Dubuque, by Durango, Pin Oak, Millville, and Guttenburg, to Garnaville

From Eddyville, by Des Moines city, Gray's creek, and Halfway Prairie, to Albia

From Eddyville, by Hamilton, Red Cedar Mills, and Attica, to Knoxville

From Eddyville, by Bluff creek, Irish Point, Berry, Columbus, Leaming's Point, Ridgeway, and Beaver, to Fort Des Moines

From Fairfield, by Libertyville, Iowaville, New Market, Salt creek, Florist, and Ohequest, to Bloomfield

From Fairfield, Batavia, Agency city, Ottumwa, Blakesbury, Albion, and La Grange, to Chariton

From Fairfield, by Haugh's Point, Brookeville, Competine, Abingdon, Butler, and Fremont, to Oskaloosa

From Fairfield to Lancaster

From Fairview, by Springville, Marion, Cedar Rapids, and Boosier's grove, to Solon

From Fairview, by Ridge, and Jordan's grove, to Paris

From Farmington, by Union Corners, Milton, (South side of Nox River,) and Pulaski, to Bloomfield

From Fort des Moines, by Boone, Adell, McKay, Allen, and Hamlin's grove, to Macedonia

From Fort des Moines, by Summerset, to Indianola

From Fort des Moines, by Saylorsville, Polk city, Hopking grove, Rapids, Bellepoint, Boonsboro', and Dakota, to Homer

From Fort des Moines, by Story C H to Eldora, the County Seat of Hardin

From Fort des Moines, by Marietta, Cedar Falls, Mentral, and Old Mission, to Prairie du Chien, Wis

From Fort des Moines, by Greenbush, and Montpelier, to Winterset

From Fort des Moines, to Marietta, via Nevada

From Fort Atkinson, by Decorrah, to Lonsing

From Fort Madison, by West Point grove, Vega, Glasgow, Wooster, and Harmony, to Fairfield

From Fort Madison, by West Point, Big Mound, and Utica, to Keasauqua

From Fort Madison, by Denmark, Parris, New London, Pleasant grove, Dodgeville, Yellow Springs, and Kossuth, to Hickory Point, in des Moines country

From Fort Madison, by Franklin and Primrose, to Farmington

From Fort Madison, by Appanoose, Ill., Pontoosoc, and Dallas city, to La Harpe

From Gieuwood, Mills county, by Nebraska Depot, to Nebraska Centre

From Garnavillo, by Farmersburg, and McGregor's Landing, to Prairie du Chien, Wis

From Garnavillo, by Farmersburg and Monona, to Hardin

From Garden grove, by Decatur Court House, and New Buda, Lott's grove

From Gardner grove, by South Independence, and County Seats of Ringgold, and Taylor counties, Nodaway, Clarinda, and Sidney, to Gaston

From Hardin, by Lybrand, Franklinville, Trout River, Decorrah, and Burr-Oak, to St Paul, Minn

From Independence, by Mentral and Bradford, to Old Mission

From Independence, by Elk Run and Waterloo, to Cedar Falls

From Independence, by Cedar Falls, and through the Counties of Black Hawk, Grundy, Hardin, and Risley, to Fort Dodge, in Yell county

From Indianola, by Handsome View, Oceola, White Breast, Garden grove, South Independence, Decatur, New Buda, Nine Eagles, and Burr Oak, Mo., to Princeton, Mo

From Iowa city, by Solon, Ivanhoe, Mount Vernon, Fairview, Anamosa, Monticello, Bowen's Prairie, Cascade, Fillmore, and Milleroy, to Dubuque

From Iowa city, by Old Man's creek, Millersburg, Deep River, Montezuma, Newton, and Parkersburg, to Fort des Moines

From Iowa city, by Capi, Homestead, Marengo, Downard and Bear creek, to Montezuma

From Iowa city, by Frank Pierce, Wassonville, South English, and Sigourney, to Lancaster

From Iowa city, by Richmond, Washington, Brighton, and Walnut, to Fairfield

From Iowa city, by West Liberty and Overman's Ferry, to Muscatine

From Kane, by Pidgeon Mills, Boyer River, Sargent's Bluffs, Harrison, Monona, and Wakhaw C. H., to Big Sioux River

From Kane to Sargent's Bluffs

From Keokuk, by Summitsville, Charleston, Utica, Winchester, Birmingham, Libertyville, Cotton grove, Ashland, Agency city, and Dahlonega, to Oskaloosa

From Keokuk, by Camargo, String Prairie, Croton, Warren, Farmington, Bonaparte, Vernon, Keosauqua, Pittsburg, Lebanon, Oak Point, Troy, Symgtown, and Taylor, to Bloomfield

From Keokuk, by Summitville, Montrose, Fort Madison, and Augusta, to Burlington

From Keosauqua, by Pittsburg, Rising Sun, Philadelphia, Lick creek, Business Corner, and Iowaville, to Ashland

From Keosauqua, by Home, Mo., Upton, Iowa, and Wyanconda, to Memphis, Mo

From Keosauqua, by Winchester, and Birmingham, to Fairfield

From Knoxville, by Pleasantville, Wheeling, Three Rivers, and Carlisle, to Fort des Moines

From Knoxville, by Barkersville, Lagrange, and South Fork, to Centreville

From Knoxville, by Chariton, Argo, and Glenn's, to Garden grove

From Knoxville, by Attica, and La Grange, to South Fork

From Lansing, by Indian Mission, to Fort Atkinson

From Lansing, by Wawkon, Lycurgus, Decorrah, and Fort Atkinson, to Walnut creek

From Lansing to Lycurgus

From Lancaster, by Springfield, Indianola, Union Mills, and Montezuma, to Big Woods

From Lancaster, by Springfield, Indianapolis, and Union Mills, to Montezuma

From Lewis, by Quincy, to Clarinda

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, January 1, 1855.

A.	Harries, Thos D	Nichols, Dudley	
Arendall, Dr M F	Houston, J P	Nichols, Joseph	2
Avery, T S	Hill, E M	Nicklers, Mrs P	
Allen, Jas P	Harp, N S	**O.**	
Allen, Mrs M B	Hester, Jas G	3 Outlaw, Dr J B	
Allen, Geo B	Hicks, W J	Overby, Wm E	
Allen, Christopher	Holland, Alsey	3 **P.**	
B.	Hicks, Jackson	Pearson, Mrs Emily	
Betts, Calvin	Harrison, C A	Pope, R C	
Browning, Sam'l R	Holt, Dr P A	Pearce, Wm H	
Briggs, Fenner	Holtman, Sam'l	Pender, Miss Kate	
Baker, S S	Haigh, Chas L	Peppercon, W	
Brown, B B	Haywood, D W	Parrish, Justice	
Briscoe, Wm T	Hill, A G	Pamerder, M P	
Betts, H N	Horton, Henry	Passmore, B	
Bell, Jos	Hill, Hayden	Person, Col Sam'l J	
Ballard, Jno W	2 Hopkins, Wm	Parrish, Rasman	
Bamford, Thos H	2 Harrison, Miss L	Paschal, W W	2
Blake, Jno C	Hicks, Dr. R J	Partea, J C	
Banks, Wm G	Hayes, Miss Laura	**R.**	
Barham, Wm	2 Harrod, Edmund	Rogers, Willie	
Bond, H F	Howard, J W	Ray, P J	
Boone, Wm	**J.**	Ray, Miss D S	
Beckwith, Jno	Jones, Leroy	Richardson, Wm H	
Broadstreet, Jane	Jordon, Joseph	Riddle, Wm	2
Blake, A M	Jones, R H	Ruffin, jr., Thomas	
Ballentine, Wm	Jordon, Mrs E M	Reed, Edward	
Bancom, Rias	James, Jno H	**S.**	
Bland, J H	2 Jones, Thomas	Shaw, Dr Henry	
Bunch, Henry	Jenks, R H	Smith, Perrin B	
Buffalo, B B	**K.**	Smith, Ed A	
C.	Knox, Mrs M M	2 St Sing, James	
Carhart, D M	King, M A M	Sussdoff, E F	
Cantwell, George	King, George	Smith, Wm	
Crocker, Jno	Kelly, Isaac	2 Shepherd, Fall	
Cooke, Jas N	Kannada, Wm	Saunders, Craty	
Cope, Jno	Kelley, Darley	Seymour, John	
Cooke, W W	**L.**	Scott, Wm	
Cammach, Jas W	Lilly, Mrs F	Stone, S A	
Cumbo, Matthew	Lofland, H	Stephenson, Geo S	
Cousins, Miss M	Lee, Wm E	Spruill, B A	
Coleman, Col D	Langdon, S G	3 Salmoner, W H	
Chavis, Jane	Langdon, Wm J	3 Stanly, Ed R	
Couch, Thomas	LeEnge, Mrs C	Smith, Joseph	
D.	Lane, Mrs Harriet	Stallings, Jas B	
Dupree, Eli	Lockard, H	Sawes & Co	
Denton, N V	Lankford, Jas A	2 Saugheighouse, Ed	
Dudley, D C	Laughinghouse, Ed	Smith, A B	
Dyche, J R	2 Latimer, Col	**T.**	
Davis, Miss C J	2 **M.**	Thompson, Columb	
Dupree, D D	McDonald, H	Turner, Simon	2
Daly, Patrick	Martin, Wm F	Thomas, Chas R	2
Dana, E B	McAdams, Miss S.	Turner, J W	
Duffie, W W	McCullers, J J L	Tomlinson, Wm	
Daniel, Sam'l	Mullins, Sarah	Thornton, A L	
E.	Mayhoe, Wm	Turner, W & R H	
Ellen, Rigden	Morton, Miss J, for	Tabon, Miss Martha	
Eastwood, Jas N	2 Dance	**U.**	
Ellen, W H	Mitchiner, Miss S	Upchurch, B	
Exum, Miss C	2 Mills, Miss Caroline	**W.**	
Ellington, W J	McKay, A, or heirs	Williams, C W	
F.	Mullins, Mrs M	Webster, M L	
Franklin, Willis	Mooniham, Martha	Whitaker, Jno R	
Fagan, Miss Victoria	Medes, Albert	Williams, Mrs J	2
Fish, E B	Mills, Miss Emily	Whitfield, J D	
Felton, James	McNair & Nichols	Weathers, Miss M	
Fish, Mrs Matilda	Mordway, Thos M	Wright, Vincent	
Ford, Rich'd	Michiner, Jack	Whitaker, Thadeus	
Foster, Jas T	5 McCullers & Clay-ton	Walton, Jos A	2
Fagan, Miss Y	Moore, Edward	Williams, Martha	
G.	McCullers, Mrs S	Winne, Miss M C	2
Gooch, Mary Ann	2 Markens, E	Wharton, Mrs Benj	
Gulley, Nathan	Moore, Miss M A	Weathers, Miss M J	
Gayler, E S	McDougall, Alex	Williams, David	
Godwin, William	Maynard, H P	Washington, Jno C	
Gunta & Pearson	Mullins, W H	Worsham, W	
H.	**N.**	**Y.**	
Hill, Miss M O	2 Murray, T	Young, James	
House, Wm L	Morgan & Williams	Young, Thomas	2
Hill, Miss Laura	2 Murray, William	Young, Miss Mary	
House, S	**N.**	Young, Miss L	
Harriss, D W	Nichols, Elbert J	Young, Thomas D	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1855. 1055—w3w.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, *(Successor to Oliver & Proctor,)* Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.

Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.

Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.

Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.

Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.

Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.

Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.

" 3-ply Collars, large variety.

" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.

Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.

Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.

Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.

Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.

Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.

Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—KOH-I-NOOR AND PERFECTION. The subscriber is authorised to close out the above brands, at greatly reduced rates, which will be good news to many of his customers, who have been denied the pleasure of chewing said Tobacco, because of the high price.

The Koh-I-Noor is put up in very neat cases, containing one and a half pounds, and has been sold heretofore at $5 per pound.

The 'Perfection' is put up in neat cases containing 4 lbs. each, and sold at $3 per pound. I will sell the Koh-I-Noor, at 3 per case, and the Perfection at 4 per case, and all who want a supply of the best Tobacco ever manufactured would do well to call very soon at Pescud's

DRUG STORE.

Dec. 22, 1854. 9—

Watches! Watches!!

A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH, ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, November 28, '54. 1—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—OUT DOORS AT IDLEWILD, by N. P. Willis.

Idle Stones in our Life Journey, by Sam'l. Osgood,

The Calculator's Constant Companion,

Manual for Practical Surveyors,

Illustrations of Genius, by Henry Giles,

Poems and Ballards, by Gerald Massey,

Heartsease, or the Brother's wife, by the author of the Heir of Redclyffe,

Amabel, a Family History, by Elizabeth Wormerly,

Woman and her Master, by J. Frederick Smith, author of Gus Howard, &c.

Fred Vernon, or the Victim of Avarice, a sequel to Woman and her Master,

Love in Idleness, a beautiful Story,

For sale by

W. L. POMFROY.

Dec 21, 1854. 9—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,

Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortment of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments everoffered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep,* &c., &c. Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Overshoes, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Foster's, deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

WATSON & BOOTH,

Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., *Opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of *Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers,*

and borders to match,—all of which they will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country.

Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Matiresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

WM. WATSON. JOSEPH BOOTH.

Dec. 15, 1854. 7—3mpd.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

HE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilao Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*

At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.

OSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

**LETTER